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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/930,212	08/16/2001	Ryuji Hotta	212905US3	9211
22850 7	7590 12/29/2005		EXAM	INER
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			A, PHI DIEU TRAN	
1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,		3637	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		09/930,212	HOTTA, RYUJI				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Phi D. A	3637				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Densions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tire will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. (D) (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 C	october 2005.					
2a)⊠		action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠	)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,4,6-8,11,13-15 and 25-27</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,4,6-8,11,13-15,25-27</u> is/are rejected.						
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers	1					
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority ι	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
oce the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen	t(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)							
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)							
Paper No(s)/Mail Date  6) Other:							

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#### 1. PRODUCT BY PROCESS CLAIM:

"The subject matter present is regarded as a product by process claim in which a product is introduced by the method in which it is made. It is the general practice of this office to examine the final product described regardless of the method provided by the applicant."

The limitations "wherein the fastening member is enabled to be fixed ...by a nail or a screw...with the nail" in claims 1, 7, 8, 14 are treated according to the above office policy with regard to product by process limitations.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 4, 6-8, 11, 13-15, 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant figures 17-21 in view of Gabriel (2249125), Japan (293890) and Helfrecht (DE 3304806).

Applicant figures 17-21 shows a fastening member being disposed over an upper rabbeted horizontal edge of a lower siding board (2) and a lower rabbeted horizontal edge of an upper siding board (2), the fastening member is enabled to fixed to the framework by a nail or screw (through the holes 98, 99), the fastening member being of a shape that is elongated in lateral directions such that a plurality of studs of the framework that are disposed in a laterally aligned manner may be connected and fixed, the fastening member having a base plate portion abutting against rear side surfaces of siding boards (2) that are vertically disposed, a support portion (92) that is provided to erect frontward from the base plate portion, an upper board

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engaging portion that is bent in an oblique upward direction from the support portion an upper board engaging portion (93), an upper abutting portion (figure 17, the flat part to the top of part 911), a lower board engaging portion (94) that is bent in an oblique downward direction from the support portion, the base plate portion having an upper abutting portion and a lower abutting portion at its upper and lower portion, a lower rising portion (912) that is respectively formed in a frontward rising manner from the lower abutting portion, the lower rising portion comprising a horizontal plane portion (912) that is arranged to form a substantially right angle with respect to the central plate portion(91), a central plate portion being installed to connect the upper rising portion and the lower rising portion and abutting against the rear side surfaces of the siding boards, the support portion (92) is formed to be erected from the central plate portion, the upper rising portion comprising a sloped portion (911) wherein a nail hole is formed on the sloped portion, the siding boards attachment structure is a constructing structure employing a framework wall construction method (inherently so), the nail hole extending along a second axis which is at an oblique angle to the wall surface, the central plate portion being disposed in a plane offset from a plane in which the upper and lower rising portions extend, the second direction being different from the first direction.

Applicant figures 17-21 does not show a lower abutting portion that abut the underlayment at its lower portion, an upper rising portion comprising a horizontal plane portion that is arranged to form a substantially right angle with respect to the central plate portion and forming in a frontward rising manner from the upper abutting portion, the lower abutting portion comprising a screw hole, the screw and nail holes being at substantially equal distance from the support portion, the screw hole extending along a first axis in a first direction about

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perpendicular to a surface of the underlayment on which the fastening member is disposed, the screw hole formed on one side of the support portion and the nail hole is formed on the opposite side of the support portion from the screw hole.

Gabriel shows underlayment (13) being interposed between a nail or screw and underframe (11).

Japan (figure 1) shows the lower abutting portion (6) having a screw hole (11) being at substantially equal distance from the support portion to that of the nail hole (12), the screw hole is formed on one side of the support portion and the nail hole is formed on the opposite side of the support portion from the screw hole

Helfrecht shows upper and lower rising portion comprising a horizontal plane portion (32) that is arranged to form a substantially right angle with respect to the central plate portion (34), a lower abutting portion (12) from which the lower rising portion extends frontwardly.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Applicant's figures 17-21 to show a lower abutting portion that abut the underlayment at its lower portion as taught by Helfrecht, an upper rising portion comprising a horizontal plane portion that is arranged to form a substantially right angle with respect to the central plate portion and forming in a frontward rising manner from the upper abutting portion as taught by Helfrecht, the lower abutting portion comprising a screw hole, the screw and nail holes being at substantially equal distance from the support portion, the screw hole is formed on one side of the support portion and the nail hole is formed on the opposite side of the support portion from the screw hole as taught by Japan ('890), abutting portions abut the underlayment as taught by Gabriel because having underlayment at the upper and lower portion would provide insulation

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to the frame structure as taught by Grabriel, having a lower abutting portion that abuts the underlayment at its lower portion, an upper rising portion comprising a horizontal plane portion that is arranged to form a substantially right angle with respect to the central plate portion and forming in a frontward rising manner from the upper abutting portion would enhance the supporting strength of the fastener as taught by Helfrecht, having a horizontal plane portion perpendicular to the central plate portion for the upper rising portion would enhance the supporting strength of the upper rising portion as taught by Helfrecht, and the lower abutting portion comprising a screw hole, the screw and nail holes being at substantially equal distance from the support portion, the screw hole is formed on one side of the support portion and the nail hole is formed on the opposite side of the support portion from the screw hole as taught by Japan (\*890) would enable secure and balance attachment of the fastener to the building frame.

Applicant's figures 17-19 as modified further shows the nail hole extending along a second axis in a second direction different from the first direction, the central plate portion offset from the surface of the underlayment, the structure also is inherently capable of being adapted to function as stated in claims 25-26.

Per claims 4, 11, Applicant figures 17-21 as modified shows all the claimed limitations except for protruding portions projecting frontward from an upper end of the abutting portion and from a lower end of the lower abutting portion.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Applicant's figures 17-21's modified structure to show protruding portions projecting frontward from an upper end of the abutting portion and from a lower end of the lower

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abutting portion because it would strength the upper and lower abutting portion against bending moments and stress.

Per claims 6, 13, Applicant figures 17-21 as modified shows the lower abutting portion having an abutting surface that is substantially parallel to the central plate portion.

## Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 4/26/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to applicant's statement that there is sufficient structure in the claims to distinguish a screw hole from a nail hole, examiner respectfully disagrees. As claimed, the holes do not have sufficient structure to distinguish from each other. the holes are just claimed as openings. An opening per se, can be a screw, nail, bolt, adhesive holes etec.... If applicant is really just claiming a screw or nail hole, perhaps, a nail or screw should also be claimed in combination with the holes to further state that the holes only accommodate the claimed specific fastener. The argument is thus moot.

With respect to the screw hole of Katsuyuki, examiner respectfully points out that the claim language does not have sufficient structure to support the interpretation to have only a screw or nail hole. The argument is thus moot.

With respect to the teaching of equal distance, as shown in figure 5, Katsuyuki shows the holes being at equal distance. Applying the disclosure to applicant's figures 17-21 thus would result in the distance between the holes being equal. Applicant's statement that Katsuyuki shows a sloped portion being not at equal distance to the hole is moot, since the teaching of having

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holes being at equal distance is relied upon from Katsuyuki, not the distance between a sloped portion and a hole. The argument is thus moot.

#### **Conclusion**

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phi D A whose telephone number is 571-272-6864. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on 571-272-6867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phi Dieu Tran A

12/27/05

LANNA MAI SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

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